

Washington State Underground Storage Tank (UST) Site Assessment Certification Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

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SAMPLE

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Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 - 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

Questions

- 1. Is oxygenated gasoline more or less likely to dissolve in water compared to regular gasoline?**
 - A. More likely**
 - B. Less likely**
 - C. Equally likely**
 - D. Not applicable**
- 2. How does a site check differ from a site assessment?**
 - A. A site check is for closure; a site assessment is for change of ownership**
 - B. A site check is an investigation when evidence indicates a release; a site assessment determines if a release has occurred**
 - C. A site check is required at every inspection; a site assessment is optional**
 - D. A site check does not require documentation; a site assessment does**
- 3. What might be included in a UST's maintenance plan?**
 - A. Investment strategies**
 - B. Regular inspections and testing**
 - C. Marketing strategies for fuel sales**
 - D. Employee training records**
- 4. What is the preferred sample container for GRO groundwater samples?**
 - A. 1-liter glass containers**
 - B. 40 ml, Teflon-lined VOAs preserved with HCl**
 - C. Plastic gallon jugs**
 - D. Standard laboratory beakers**
- 5. What is the MTCA Method A lead CUL for soil?**
 - A. 150 mg/kg**
 - B. 250 mg/kg**
 - C. 350 mg/kg**
 - D. 500 mg/kg**

- 6. Is respiratory protection a part of "Level D" PPE?**
- A. Yes, always required**
 - B. No, it is not included**
 - C. Only in certain conditions**
 - D. Yes, but only for specific tasks**
- 7. How can visual inspections contribute to UST safety?**
- A. They help identify surface leaks, corrosion, and other physical issues that may affect the tank's integrity**
 - B. They reduce the need for tank monitoring systems**
 - C. They encourage faster fuel dispensing processes**
 - D. They provide a method for increasing fuel volume**
- 8. What is the objective of "preventive maintenance" for USTs?**
- A. To maximize fuel sales**
 - B. To minimize the risk of leaks or spills through regular inspections, repairs, and upgrades**
 - C. To extend the lifespan of the fuel**
 - D. To enhance aesthetic appearance of the UST installation**
- 9. Which meter should be used to determine if a tank has been successfully inerted?**
- A. Flammable vapor meter**
 - B. Oxygen meter**
 - C. Pressure gauge**
 - D. Temperature gauge**
- 10. What type of samples should not be filtered for petroleum hydrocarbon analysis?**
- A. Surface water samples**
 - B. Soil samples**
 - C. Groundwater samples**
 - D. Air samples**

Answers

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1. A
2. B
3. B
4. B
5. B
6. B
7. A
8. B
9. B
10. C

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Explanations

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1. Is oxygenated gasoline more or less likely to dissolve in water compared to regular gasoline?

- A. More likely**
- B. Less likely**
- C. Equally likely**
- D. Not applicable**

Oxygenated gasoline is more likely to dissolve in water compared to regular gasoline due to its chemical composition. Oxygenated fuels typically contain additives such as ethanol or methanol, which are polar substances that can mix with water. This increased polarity enhances the solubility of the fuel in aqueous environments. In contrast, regular gasoline is a hydrocarbon-based fuel that is largely non-polar, making it less soluble in water. The presence of oxygenates in oxygenated gasoline creates a more complex interaction with water, causing it to behave differently than traditional gasoline. This characteristic is particularly important in environmental assessments, as the higher solubility of oxygenated gasoline can affect its behavior in scenarios involving spills or leaks, contributing to greater contamination concerns in groundwater and surface water. Understanding this difference is crucial for site assessments and remediation strategies when dealing with various types of fuel releases.

2. How does a site check differ from a site assessment?

- A. A site check is for closure; a site assessment is for change of ownership**
- B. A site check is an investigation when evidence indicates a release; a site assessment determines if a release has occurred**
- C. A site check is required at every inspection; a site assessment is optional**
- D. A site check does not require documentation; a site assessment does**

A site check is specifically conducted when there is evidence or suspicion that a release of hazardous substances, such as petroleum or other contaminants, has occurred at an underground storage tank site. It serves as an immediate investigation to assess the extent of any potential release, providing a targeted approach to detect contamination and address any immediate risks. In contrast, a site assessment is a more comprehensive evaluation that aims to determine if a release has occurred and to what extent. This involves a thorough investigation of the site, including reviewing historical data, sampling soil and groundwater, and assessing environmental impacts. A site assessment goes beyond just confirming a release and focuses on understanding the full implications and conditions of the site. Thus, option B accurately reflects the distinct purposes and approaches of a site check versus a site assessment.

3. What might be included in a UST's maintenance plan?

- A. Investment strategies
- B. Regular inspections and testing**
- C. Marketing strategies for fuel sales
- D. Employee training records

A maintenance plan for an underground storage tank (UST) is crucial for ensuring the safety and proper functioning of the storage system. Regular inspections and testing are fundamental components of this plan because they help identify any potential issues before they escalate into major problems. Inspections could involve checking for leaks, corrosion, or structural integrity of the tank, while testing might include monitoring the environmental impact of the stored substances or verifying that leak detection systems are functioning correctly. By regularly assessing the condition of the UST, facility operators can comply with regulations, protect the environment, and ensure the safety of the operations. While elements like investment strategies, marketing strategies for fuel sales, and employee training records are important in their own contexts, they do not directly contribute to the operational safety and effectiveness of the UST's maintenance plan. The primary focus of a maintenance plan must be on physical upkeep and regulatory compliance to prevent contamination and ensure safe fuel storage practices.

4. What is the preferred sample container for GRO groundwater samples?

- A. 1-liter glass containers
- B. 40 ml, Teflon-lined VOAs preserved with HCl**
- C. Plastic gallon jugs
- D. Standard laboratory beakers

The preferred sample container for Gasoline Range Organics (GRO) groundwater samples is a 40 ml, Teflon-lined volatile organic analysis (VOA) vial that is preserved with hydrochloric acid (HCl). This choice is optimal for several reasons. Firstly, Teflon-lined containers minimize the risk of compound adsorption onto the container walls, which can lead to sample loss or alteration of the sample's actual concentration. This integrity is crucial for accurate analysis, especially for volatile compounds that are present in gasoline and other petroleum products. Preserving the sample with hydrochloric acid serves to lower the pH of the sample, which helps stabilize certain analytes that may otherwise degrade or change chemically over time. Maintaining the correct pH is critical in ensuring that the organic compounds of interest remain in their stable forms until analysis can be performed. Overall, using a Teflon-lined vial with HCl preservation effectively maintains the sample's integrity, reducing the potential for loss of analytes and ensuring accurate results when the samples are analyzed for GROs.

5. What is the MTCA Method A lead CUL for soil?

- A. 150 mg/kg
- B. 250 mg/kg**
- C. 350 mg/kg
- D. 500 mg/kg

The MTCA Method A lead Cleanup Level (CUL) for soil is set at 250 mg/kg. This value is significant in managing environmental cleanup efforts as it establishes a threshold for lead concentration in soil that is considered acceptable for human health and ecological protection. In the context of the Model Toxics Control Act (MTCA) in Washington State, these cleanup levels are used for determining the necessary actions to mitigate contamination risks. The 250 mg/kg CUL is based on risk assessment models that take into account exposure pathways and potential health impacts associated with lead, particularly to sensitive populations such as children. The establishment of lead levels at this threshold reflects both scientific data on the toxicity of lead and regulatory aims to protect public health and the environment. It serves as a reference point for site assessments, remediation planning, and regulatory compliance in the management of hazardous substance sites.

6. Is respiratory protection a part of "Level D" PPE?

- A. Yes, always required
- B. No, it is not included**
- C. Only in certain conditions
- D. Yes, but only for specific tasks

Level D Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) refers to the lowest level of protection, typically used in situations where there are no known hazards or where exposure is expected to be minimal. It usually consists of standard work clothes, safety goggles, gloves, and hard hats, but does not include respiratory protection. In environments categorized as Level D, the assumption is that airborne contaminants are either not present or well-controlled, negating the need for respiratory protection. Therefore, the absence of respiratory protection in Level D represents the rationale behind its classification, emphasizing that safety measures are tailored to the specific hazards present at a site. Understanding the distinctions among the levels of PPE is crucial for effective safety management in various environments, particularly in contexts like underground storage tank assessments.

7. How can visual inspections contribute to UST safety?

- A. They help identify surface leaks, corrosion, and other physical issues that may affect the tank's integrity**
- B. They reduce the need for tank monitoring systems**
- C. They encourage faster fuel dispensing processes**
- D. They provide a method for increasing fuel volume**

Visual inspections are a crucial aspect of maintaining underground storage tanks (USTs) safety because they directly allow operators and inspectors to observe and identify potential issues that could compromise the integrity of the tank system. By conducting visual assessments, professionals can spot surface leaks, which may indicate that the tank is leaking hazardous substances into the environment. Additionally, inspections can reveal signs of corrosion, which can weaken the structure and increase the risk of failure. Identifying physical issues early through visual inspections helps prevent more significant environmental impacts and costly remediation efforts in the future. In contrast, while other choices may imply benefits related to tank operation, they do not relate directly to the contribution of visual inspections to safety. Monitoring systems are important for ongoing safety but are not a replacement for the insights gained through visual assessments. Faster fuel dispensing processes and increased fuel volume are operational aspects that do not address the critical safety focus that visual inspections provide regarding the physical condition of the UST and its components.

8. What is the objective of "preventive maintenance" for USTs?

- A. To maximize fuel sales**
- B. To minimize the risk of leaks or spills through regular inspections, repairs, and upgrades**
- C. To extend the lifespan of the fuel**
- D. To enhance aesthetic appearance of the UST installation**

The objective of preventive maintenance for underground storage tanks (USTs) is fundamentally focused on minimizing the risk of leaks or spills through regular inspections, repairs, and upgrades. This proactive approach is crucial because leaks and spills can have severe environmental consequences, pose health risks, and lead to substantial financial liabilities for tank operators. By engaging in routine checks and maintenance activities, operators can identify potential issues before they become significant problems, ensuring that the systems remain compliant with environmental regulations and safe for public health. Regular inspections also provide an opportunity to address wear and tear and implement necessary upgrades, ultimately safeguarding the UST's integrity and functionality. This not only protects the environment but also enhances the reliability of the tank system, supporting the overall sustainability of fuel operations.

9. Which meter should be used to determine if a tank has been successfully inerted?

A. Flammable vapor meter

B. Oxygen meter

C. Pressure gauge

D. Temperature gauge

Using an oxygen meter is essential for determining if a tank has been successfully inerted because the primary goal of inerting is to reduce the oxygen level within the tank to prevent potential flammable atmospheres. An inerted tank should have an oxygen concentration below a certain threshold, typically around 10%, which ensures that combustion cannot occur. The oxygen meter measures the percentage of oxygen present in the air inside the tank. If the reading is significantly low, it indicates that the inerting process has been successful, and the environment is safe from combustion risks. This is why this type of meter is specifically designed and utilized for safety checks in environments where flammable vapors may be released. While other meters also have their functional purposes — the flammable vapor meter detects the presence of flammable vapors, the pressure gauge monitors internal tank pressure, and the temperature gauge assesses temperature changes — they do not provide the specific information needed to confirm the successful reduction of oxygen levels, which is critical for safety in tank inerting operations.

10. What type of samples should not be filtered for petroleum hydrocarbon analysis?

A. Surface water samples

B. Soil samples

C. Groundwater samples

D. Air samples

For petroleum hydrocarbon analysis, groundwater samples should not be filtered because filtering can remove particulate matter that may be important for accurately assessing the concentration and composition of hydrocarbons present in the sample. These particulates can include hydrocarbons that are adsorbed onto the surfaces of soil and sediment particles within the groundwater. By filtering, you may inadvertently alter the sample's integrity by losing these important components, leading to a misrepresentation of the hydrocarbon concentrations. In contrast, surface water samples may undergo filtration to remove debris and particulates for a more accurate analysis of dissolved hydrocarbons. Soil samples are typically analyzed as is, as the soil matrix is important for understanding the contamination's extent and nature. Air samples have different collection methods that do not involve filtration at the point of analysis. Each medium has specific protocols that reflect the nature of the contaminant and its interaction with the medium being tested.

Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

<https://washingtonstate-ustsiteassessment.examzify.com>

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!